

LEST WE FORGET: UNIT I: DIVERSITY IN THE LIVING WORLD
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1. The taxonomic groups/categories are distinct biological entities and not merely morphological aggregates.
2. Higher the taxonomic category, greater is the difficulty of determining the relationship to the other taxa at the same level.
3. Vast majority of bacteria are heterotrophs, Methanogenesis is unique to archaebacteria.
4. Sometimes, under unfavorable conditions, bacteria produce spores.
5. Instead of cell wall, Euglenoids have a protein rich layer called pellicle.
6. The pigments of Euglenoids are identical to those present in higher plants.
7. Spores of slime molds have true walls.
8. Except for unicellular yeast, fungi are filamentous.
9. A dikaryophase is seen in Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes.
10. Aplanospores are non-motile.
11. Bladderwort and Venus fly trap are insectivorous plants, *Cuscuta* is a parasite.
12. Viruses are not considered truly living if we understand living as those organisms that have a cell structure.
13. Viruses are obligate parasites.
14. No virus contains both RNA and DNA; In general, plant viruses have single stranded RNA and Bacteriophages have double stranded DNA.
15. The RNA of viroid is of low molecular weight.
16. Lichens do not grow in polluted areas.
17. Artificial systems of classification give equal weightage to vegetative and sexual characteristics.
18. Classification system given by Linnaeus was based on artificial system of classification; Classification system given by Bentham and Hooker was based on natural system of classification

18. In numerical taxonomy, each character is given equal importance.
19. Pyrenoids are in chloroplasts and contain proteins besides starch.
20. Zoospores and gametes are pear shaped in brown algae and non-motile in red algae.
21. Floridean starch is very similar to amylopectin and glycogen in structure.
22. Sex organs are multicellular in bryophytes – archegonium is flask shaped and produces a single egg.
23. Gemmae, in liverworts, are asexual buds.
24. Leafy stage in mosses bears sex organs.
25. Evolutionarily, pteridophytes are the first terrestrial plants to possess vascular tissue.
26. Main plants body is gametophyte in bryophytes and sporophyte in pteridophytes.
27. In *Selaginella* and *Salvinia*, the development of zygotes into young embryos takes place within the female gametophytes – precursor to seed habit.
28. The leaves in gymnosperms are well adapted to withstand extreme conditions.
29. Pollen grains in gymnosperms are carried by air currents.
30. In metamerism there is serial repetition of at least some organs.
31. Fertilization is internal in sponges.
32. Stomochord in hemichordates is not homologous to notochord of chordates.
33. All vertebrates are chordates, but all chordates are not vertebrates.
34. Cyclostomes migrate to fresh water for spawning.
35. Teeth are modified placoid scales in cartilaginous fishes.
36. Reptiles have epidermal scales or scutes.